

OUR PROVINCIAL PARK DISCUSSED IN THE DOMINION HOUSE

(Ottawa Correspondence)
OTTAWA, March 16—It is a matter of record that if the Bennett government had survived the October, 1935, election, plans were afoot, based on a parliamentary vote, to initiate a provincial park in New Brunswick. The project was recently discussed in reply as an outcome of the consideration of ordnance lands and experimental farm plots.

Hon. Thomas Crerar, Minister of Resources, reminded Mr. Brooks (Royal) that the Fredericton government would supply the park area when that point was settled; the federal government would expect a clear title. The question of cost, said the minister, had not yet been settled. After Mr. Bennett had reminded the minister that the boundaries were defined in negotiations of last year, the Opposition leader added: "As I understand the matter, the government here must determine which of several sites they will accept, if several are offered by the provincial government, which may say we are prepared to supply title for a park at either so-and-so or so-and-so, and then this government must say whether it will accept that site for a park."

"For instance, in Nova Scotia they offered a site in Cape Breton and the Federal Government accepted it. Prince Edward Island, not to be outdone by Nova Scotia, provided a small area, and the government accepted it. In New Brunswick there are three areas that I know were discussed; one is in one of the old counties—it is not a Tory county either—there is one in the county of Charlotte and one in the county of Albert. Another area has also been suggested. If I have some prejudice in favour of the county in which I was born, the minister will understand my feelings.

"I urge the desirability of some action being taken at an early date, because the longer the matter is allowed to go on the more difficult it is going to be for the minister. Of course, I should not be concerned about that, but on the other hand, I am interested in the results, and I am sure Hon. Mr. Michaud of the cabinet from New Brunswick is also very anxious about that park. He knows it will not go to his constituency or any part related to it; there fore he can afford to see that it goes without delay to one of the other places which have been suggested. I do hope the minister will give the matter his most favourable consideration. I quite understand the point he makes; the cost of acquiring the property must be borne entirely by the province, but the province usually offers alternate sites and asks the dominion to determine which shall be selected."

Mr. Crerar: "I may say that if the province is not in a position to do that within the next few weeks, I think I shall probably bring in legislation that the site may be determined by proclamation."

Mr. Bennett: "Not by Order-in-Council, surely."

Mr. Crerar: "Oh, yes; under the exceptional circumstances of the case, in order to give this park to the province of New Brunswick, and to meet the wishes of my right hon. friend, I am quite willing to recommend that the site may be selected

by Order-in-Council. We also hope to have an appropriation to cover the cost of the survey work so that it may be commenced this year at any rate."

Mr. Brooks: "Will the appropriation be in the supplementary estimates this year?"

Mr. Crerar: "I hope we shall be able to find some money for it. All I can say to my hon. friend is that I am going to do my best."

A Nova Scotian Liberal member of the House suggested as a name, 'Bennett Park.'

Increase in Number Of Sportsmen Across Canada During 1936

Hunting and fishing was exceptionally well patronized in the nine provinces of Canada during 1936, there being a decided increase in the number of sportsmen visiting the various territories across the country, according to E. G. Poole, Fish and Game Representative of the Canadian National Railways. In a review of sportsmen's activities issued recently.

Fishing conditions throughout the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were excellent, there being an increase of 20 per cent. in the number of salmon fishermen over the previous year, mostly along the south shore between Halifax and Yarmouth, and along the rivers draining into the north shore of New Brunswick. These provinces also drew an increase of big game hunters into the regions for which these territories are noted, while upland bird shooting was also popular.

Northern Quebec, with its great hunting and fishing territories in Laurentides Provincial Park, the Lake St. John region and areas back of both sides of the National Transcontinental Line of railway, had a general increase of about 20 per cent. over the previous year in the number of both hunters and fishermen frequenting these areas last year.

The Province of Ontario also drew an exceptional number of the sports fraternity into its various territories last year, such regions as Algonquin Park, Timagami, Nipissing, Pickering River and the Georgian Bay district claiming a general increase over the previous year of 20 per cent. in the number of fishermen and 10 per cent. in hunters. The northwestern section of this province was particularly popular with both fishermen and hunters, and Nipigon district and Lake of the Woods region providing excellent fishing and hunting results, the general increase in visitors last year being about 35 per cent. over 1935. The Nipigon Shield, awarded by the Hotel Department of the Canadian National Railways to the angler who lands the largest trout each season, was won last year by C. E. Wilson, a Vice-President of the General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Michigan.

The popular fishing areas in Jasper National Park, Alberta, drew an unusual number of fishermen, the Medicine Lake and Maligne Lake sections being visited by 258 resident and 715 non-resident anglers. The

GAME OF TIPCAT NO MORE STREET PERIL

Dead as the Dodo in Britain and Driven to the Thoroughfares Devoted to Play

The town council of Gravesend, England, recently ordered the posting in public places of a by-law reading: "No person shall on any land adjoining any street, play tipcat, football, cricket or any offensive or dangerous game in such a manner as to cause obstruction to traffic or danger to any person in the street."

This action revealed that the game first listed was as dead as the dodo in Britain. "What's tipcat?" inquired puzzled Gravesend youngsters. Councillor Frank Oaten declared it absurd to prohibit a game that had not been played to his knowledge since the youthful days of the 'doddering' councillors who drafted the by-law. He himself, he added, was sure he had not seen any tipcatting for forty years. Now comes the ironic angle: As a result of the prohibition and the attention thus called to tipcat, the game promises to regain popularity in England! Though barred from the streets, it may be played legally on recreation grounds.

In New York city interest seems to have been diverted from tipcat by the opening of play streets where such rival games as modified tennis, hockey and shuffleboard are played with furnished equipment and under the direction of paid instructors. This development suits pedestrians who were wont to draw in their shoulders apprehensively and duck their heads as the wooden 'cat' came flying in their direction. Some urchins could knock the object half the length of a city block. Not infrequently the breaking of a window brought a sudden end to the game as the culprit faded out of sight.

Acting upon instructions from the Chinese Ministry of Education, the Canton Department of Education has notified the various districts that the time-honored game of shuttlecock was to be encouraged throughout the country. A set of regulations governing the playing of the game was drawn up for league and individual matches, and all district governments were asked to submit a report to Nanking regarding the work done toward encouragement of shuttlecock.

In a book on Indian caste customs L. S. S. O'Malley recalls that when football was introduced in Kashmir a difficulty immediately arose because the ball was made of leather, regarded as polluting by the Brahmins. The game came to a sudden halt when one of the players was hit in the face by the ball. He was so agitated that he set up a wall. However, the English teacher hurriedly led him off to a canal, where he purified himself by bathing. The players then trooped back to the field and the game continued. Football is now extremely popular in India.

Gold Medal Award for catching the largest fish in these waters last year was won by Professor E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. Amethyst Lake in the Tongquin Valley was also very popular for this kind of sport. Big game hunting beyond the confines of Jasper National Park, and in Northern Alberta and the Peace River Country, produced exceptional results last year. L. S. Chadwick of Cleveland, Ohio, a big game hunter of note, while hunting in the Upper Peace River country was fortunate in shooting the world's record stone sheep.

The great big game territory of British Columbia also drew an exceptional number of sportsmen last year, the Upper Peace River and Cassiar districts being visited by a number of grizzly bear hunters early in the spring, the increase being about 50 per cent. over the previous year, while the number of hunters indulging in fall hunting in these territories showed an increase of 30 per cent. Salmon and trout fishing in British Columbia also proved a popular pastime last year, particularly for the rainbow, steelhead and Kamloops variety of trout and tyeo and coho salmon found in so many excellent fishing waters of the province.

A multitude of lakes and rivers across Canada called the canoe adventurer during 1936, many following the paths of hardy pioneers and the fur brigades in their search for new pleasures and experiences. These canoe trips may be "back of beyond," where the travellers are away from civilization for weeks, or it may be a "civilized" canoe trip, where each day ends at a small but comfortable hotel on the bank of lake or stream. Last year there was an unusual number of students who organized canoe trips during the vacation period, groups of 25 or more spending practically the whole of their holidays paddling the lakes and streams in preference to the more conventional form of vacation.

"Numerous inquiries and bookings being made at present indicate that this year will witness even greater numbers indulging in these forms of outdoor activity," stated Mr. Poole,

Employees of a manufacturing company at Burlington, N.J., forced into idleness in the depression year of 1932, found time hanging heavily on their hands. A suggestion that pitching quoits be taken up as a pastime appealed to the group of workmen, and to help it along the company made several sets of iron rings and hubs for them. Word of the experiment reached other communities and these sent in orders. So many additional orders followed that the company, which had not previously made the sets for commercial purposes, was enabled to go into the business seriously. Not only were the idle employees put back on the job, but extra shifts were required to meet orders; so that out of kindly thought on the part of company officials grew benefits for both themselves and the workmen.

Horseshoe pitching is the burly brother of quoits. In a five-hour endurance test, George Curry, Pennsylvania champion, threw 1,201 rings out of 2,000 throws. He made seventy rings out of 100 throws in one round and made an average of more than 60 per cent for the entire test.

As students of the subject have noted, geography has been a powerful factor in the origin of games. Thus surfboard riding naturally developed in Hawaii because of the long rollers resulting from the conformation of the ocean bed along the island coasts. Sometimes a device originally used in the workaday world ends up in the domain of sport. Skates and stilt, evolved in the Netherlands and still used there in flooded and frozen areas for purely practical reasons, have become playthings to the rest of the world. Card and board games developed in southern Asia because the warm climate discourages violent exertion. A group of Oriental dignitaries who visited England some years ago were gratified by the lavish entertainment but puzzled by one aspect of it. One of them finally asked: "Why do you make the women of your own family dance and why do you play so many games yourselves? At home we get dancing girls and minstrels to entertain us." The strenuous nature of Occidental games continues to surprise Oriental visitors.

Primitive tribes in Liberia amuse themselves by keeping gyroscopic tops spinning in the air for long periods through repeated blows of a small whip. They apparently discovered the principle of the gyroscope long before it was known to civilized peoples. Gyroscopic tops are occasionally sold as playthings by pavement vendors in the streets of Manhattan. In North Africa the oldest game of chance in the world, gambling on the turn of pebbles, is still played; in other words, rolling the stones is substituted for "rolling the bones."

1937

Automobile Values

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Further very material advances must come. Possibly the major part of the advance may be delayed until the new models are shown late in the season and may be secured either by reducing values or advancing prices.

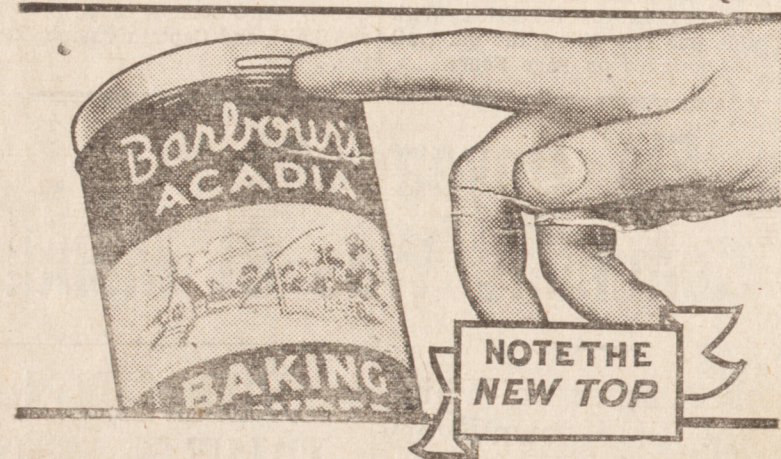
Consequently, 1937 must go down in history as the year of outstanding value in Motor Cars.

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